



## Whig and Courier.

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C. A. BOUTELLE, EDITOR.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1889.

A fine portrait of Mr. Harrison has been received at the Philadelphia office, for the use of the bank notes. The "Battled Herald" suggests that even the most rabid Democrat will prize it in this form.

It will be a source of deep regret to the opposition organ when the Cabinet is finally announced. Their reporters who have averaged three or four illus a day each will have to seek a new field of operation.

The colleague of the Dudley prosecutor in Indianapolis, against the New York Tribune of Webster's description of a famous performance, wherein the vigor and success of the war did not quite come up to the lofty and sounding phrase of the manifesto.

The British "Wife," published in Kingston, Canada, in a recent issue says:

The Richmond, Virginia, Whig has gone the way of nearly all periodicals from which, for years of intense greed and profligacy and profligacy, struggle and decline. It is now a fair race for record between the King's "Wife" and THE WIFE OF BANGOR, Maine, the two having been established in 1883. Give us room that please!

The New York Herald, having declined under several startling headlines that the Harrison administration is "going to be given up to internal strife and will therefore prove fallen," Bob Howard, author of the remarks, "The world ought to feel bad about that. It is in no sense responsible for Mr. Harrison's election, and the Republican party will get along quite as well without its assistance. It certainly does not need its sympathy."

Gen. Harrison's friends say that his inaugural will be a paper which will satisfy every man in the Republican party. The condition of affairs in the South, which has been brought vividly before the public mind within the past few days through the cowardly murder of Clayton in Arkansas, will be dealt with easily but pose the less forcibly. "The right and the advantage of the territories will probably occupy the larger share of the remainder of the address."

General Horatio Pierce, in his eulogy of Abraham Lincoln recalled a visit of Mr. Lincoln to City Point. On his arrival the General said that Mr. Lincoln was suffering from the goutous disturbances, due to the fact that "folk who have settled on rough water." A young signaller, very pleased he was," said the General, "grabbed a bottle of champagne and thrust it toward Mr. Lincoln, saying that that was the very thing needed. No young man, Mr. Lincoln said, "I have seen too many fellows stave a shore from drinking that very article."

The final question is just now what the Democrats do next. If they are unable to find a ready outlet for their party, and there are no less than two different bills to squabble over, "The free traders intended to hold a caucus last night to elect the party whip over the heads of the regular members, but when it was found that Buddall and his followers would not attend the attempt was abandoned. The effect of this wrangle will be to kill all financial legislation at this session. That is the usual result of Democratic rule."

Judge Edgerton, the deposed Civil Service Commissioner, is enlivening the closing days of Dresden, Cleveland, and official with some spicy correspondence. The Judge informs the President that he is a very peculiar man, "one of those who cannot be advised and, therefore, an unsafe man to trust," a fact that leads to defeat and aids: "If you can find as many reasons for removing me on the Democratic party and for removing you, I shall be quite willing to remain with you in the gloom of defeat." Whatever may be said of Judge Edgerton he cannot be accused with a lack of frankness.

Mr. Cleveland's critics say: "Had certain conditions been eliminated we would have won a decisive victory." They do.

Yes, this is the usual story. It may sound like the roar of a stadium to the *Globe*, but to the average reader it partakes very strongly of the wail of disengaged ambition. Cleveland retires because the people had no further use for him, just as a demoralized majority in the House retires because the people wanted to take the control of the popular branch of Congress out of the hands of independent Colossus of explanation with not who out there present faults.

Major McKinley in commenting on the report of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee made to the House, said: "The committee after a week's consideration of the Senate amendment to the House bill, brings it back to the House with an argument that under the constitution the Senate has no right to amend the House Revenue Bill, or rather that the amendment is more sweeping and comprehensive than the bill itself. This is the answer of the Democrats to the urgent demand for a reduction of the revenue. It is everywhere conceded that under the constitution the House must originate revenue bills, but the right of amendment has never been denied, and that right, I believe, has never been questioned since ever before in our history. It comes now as an appeal for a confirmation and in the nature of a motion for a stay of judgment. This report will probably receive some discussion. It simply means that the House will not grant a conference on the disagreements between the two bodies, with a view to reaching a conclusion and securing revenue reduction at this session. It is an abandonment of the revision of the tariff in any serious way by the present Congress."

The Right to Vote.

(New York Press)

The debate on the Small-Elliot election contest has served to call attention to the unfairness of our present system of representation as applied to the North and South. The fact was brought out and analyzed by statistics that six Southern states—Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina—have forty-three members in Congress and fifty-five electors of President and Vice President, with an average vote cast in a district of 7,728, while the

states, Ohio, Kansas and Michigan, cast an average of 24,110 votes to each Congressman. In the one case it takes an average of 17,170 votes to elect a candidate, in the other an average of only 5,514. A still further comparison brings out the startling fact that in the case of the six Northern states the average opposition vote for each successful candidate was 4,306, and in the six Southern states only 1,888. The per cent. of opposition vote to population in the one case is over 10 per cent., and in the other a trifling excess of 1 per cent. In twelve out of forty-three districts there were no opposition voices and in eleven districts less than half the votes in opposition. Here is a table which will be valuable for reference to this connection:

State.	Total vote.	Votes for Rep.	Average per Rep.
Mass.	1,070,720	837,740	1,252
Conn.	443,040	357,195	800
N. H.	112,000	95,000	850
Vt.	102,000	85,000	830
N. Y.	1,052,460	920,000	1,020
Penn.	1,050,000	920,000	1,020
Ohio	1,070,000	920,000	1,020
Kans.	1,070,000	920,000	1,020
Mich.	1,070,000	920,000	1,020
Total.	3,834,870	3,121,840	818

In the Southern states the total population in 1880 was 3,274,180, and the white population 3,025,070.

It is safe to say that at the present time black and white population are about balanced and if the blacks were allowed the right of suffrage the number from these districts would be tripled.

Representative McJunkin of Maryland, who has had developed great power and ability in the discussion of questions of high import, is earnest, and we hope effective, appeal for legislation without qualification and renunciation to prevent bribery, intimidation and fraud by a federal statute controlling and supervising federal elections. The Southerners will accept this and talk about State rights, but they will find out what the Northern Democrats have already discovered that the methods in vogue in Southern elections are likely to become a source of weakness rather than of strength to the Democratic party. Has not the esteemed Herold already acknowledged this? Otherwise it is impossible to account for recent article that Journal called forth. It is true to the memory of Clayton, but, in fact, pointing out the dangers of a bold South when confronted by a bold North.

Mr. McJunkin says: "Congress has the power to punish frauds perpetrated in an attempt to prevent a fair election for members of Congress, and, having Congress' full respect for the rights of States in the machinery of election, will be led to the admissions of the Supreme Court, and without prejudice to election and registration laws, in the same fashion as in State elections, so far as the hindrance regulations as to the manner of sending representatives. In Congress as to make them uniformly free from bribery, intimidation and fraud?"

We believe Congress could do, and furthermore that the safety of our government demands action to prevent elections from being established in a bold and honest country in every State in the Union.

It is a good idea to give the colored population of the South a special election but doesn't it strengthen the exercise of the most sacred function of an American citizen—the right to vote? This protection should be given to the Republican party or it will have failed in its greatest mission.

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find a ready outlet for their party, and there are no less than two different bills to squabble over,

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